NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII...... No. 151

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Matinee at 114.
ALL HALLOW EVE.—CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY. EveningSHANDY MAGGIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and 18th at PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 22d street, corner of Eighth

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—LONRLY MAN OF THE PRENCH THEATRE.-Mattnee at 1-MARIE ANTOI-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTT DUMPTT. NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE WHITE FAWN.

STEINWAY HALL-OLE BULL'S CONCRET. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIC

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—Sowgs,

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-BALLET, FAROR,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue. - POPULAR

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-LA GRANDE MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAM

WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, East 28th street.-GYMNASTIC WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.-BLIND TOM

MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway.—PANORANA OF THE WAY. Matinee at 2. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, May 30, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special cable telegram from London we have from Bombay, India, to the 9th of May, reporting the destruction of the American ship Living Age by fire at sea. The captain with a number of the

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, May 29. North Germany

Germany has abolished imprisonment for debt. Reports of a Polish movement in Galicia were received in Berlin, but discredited in Vienna, The race for the Oaks was won by Formosa in

2:40, beating the time for the Derby. Consols 96%, money. Five-twenties, 72% a 72% in

London and 77% in Frankfort.
Cotton steady, with middling uplands at 11%d. per

The committee appointed by the Chicago Convention waited upon General Grant and Speaker Colfax at the former's headquarters in Washington yesterday, and through their chairman, General Hawley, formally tendered them the nominations for Presi dent and Vice President. General Grant replied. , but that in the meantime he would the Convention of his hearty gratification at its action and of his determina-on to perform with his best ability, if he should he elected, the duties confided to him, having no policy of his own to interfere with the will of the Speaker Colfax also accepted in a short also called upon by the committee of the Soldiers and

Sailors' Convention during the day and presented with their platform and an address. CONGRESS.

tain amendments to the bill to provide a nation currency and for the issue of United States bonds. The bill to regulate the lake coasting trade on the Northern frontiers was taken up, and some discus ler. The bill to extend the charter of Washington, which is a radical measure, was returned from the President, having become a law by the ten days' limit. The republican members smiled at this apparent exhibition of contrition. The Arkansas Admission bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment striking out all conditions. Pending discussion upon this the Senate went into executive session, wherein the nomination of Schoffeld to be Secretary of War was confirmed with a saving clause covering the fact of Stanton's removal. Among the nominations received from the President was one naming Henry Stanbery for Attorney General.

In the House another attempt was made to place three democratic members on the Impeachment Corruption Committee, but it failed, although several republicans voted for it. The resolution to place Wooley, the contumacious witness, in close confine ment was then called up for reconsideration by Mr. Bingham. The democrats discussed the question with considerable vehemence, and a lively scene was the result, in which Miss Vinnie Ream the sculptress who was sometime ago alloted one of the rooms now wanted for guard rooms, as a studio in which to complete a statue of Mr. Lincoln, came in for a round share of abuse from the republicans tion to adjourn over to-day in order to participate in the decoration of soldiers' graves was rejected. The House soon after adjourned

Comptroller Connolly has ordered that no more county until the Governor approves the tax levies.

The New York Yacht Club have secured a new club house at Clifton, Staten Island, which will

probably be opened on the 18th of June.

The annual exhibition and examination of the male orphans of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum took place yesterday at the new hall on Fifty-second street, near Madison avenue. Archbishop McCloskey and several members of the New York Board of Edu cation addressed the assembly.

Delegates to the great German Catholic Congres

which commences in this city to-morrow, are announced to arrive to-day by the various roads from the West and South, and will be received by the Com-

mittee of Arrangements at the depot.

The ship Carl arrived at Quarantine yesterday with erage passengers, twenty-five children having died, apparently of measies, during the voyage of fifty-three days from Bremen. The vessel was so fithy, and the cause of the deaths so uncer tain, that a complete fumigation was ordered before allowing the vessel to proceed to the city.

Flowers will be strewn upon the graves of our Union soldiers to-day. At Cypress Hills therty-five hundred of the patriotic dead are buried, and a few lie also in Greenwood, Calvary, the Evergreens, Holy Cross and the naval cemeteries. All of these will be visited and decorated to-day by the relatives and comrades of the soldier dead, and at the same time the more humble national cemeteries scattered throughout the South will receive the same tokens of

The case of J. K. Piace, late an importer in Front street, who failed some time ago, and now stands charged with obtaining \$100,000 under false pretences from Brown Brothers, was resumed in the Jefferson

but a discussion arising the case was actiourned until

Three Frenchmen were arrested by the Brooklyn police yesterday on a charge of being concerned in passing forged checks on the Brooklyn Central Bank. The accused gave their names as Henry Varney, William Belfor and Joseph Pries. The ch were drawn upon the Fourth National Bank, New York, made payable to James Rodwell, and pur-ported to have been signed by Fisk & Hatch, bankers,

A policeman named Edward J. Clark, and attached to the Fiftieth precinct, Brooklyn, during a fit of in-sanity, yesterday beat his wife with his club so severely that very little hopes are entertained for her recovery. Clark has been unable to leave his bed for several days. He afterwards tried to choke him self to death in the station house, where he had been

removed for safe keeping.

The General Transatiantic Company's steamship Europe, Captain Lemarie, will leave pier 50 North river about one P. M. to-day for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at

The steamship General Meade, Captain Samson, of the Merchants' line, will leave pier No. 12 North river punctually at three P. M. to-day for New Or-

The American steamship Quaker City, Captain C. Wolff, will leave pier 13 North river to-day at noon for Bremen, with a large number of cabin passen-

The stock market was variable yesterday. Government securities were strong and active. Gold

MISCELL ANGOUS.

Intelligence from Paraguay by the British mail that Lopez was throwing up formidable entrench-ments at the junction of the Rios Tebicuari and Parazuay, which he intends to make just like Humaits His communications with his rear are uninterrupted and his supply of provisions and war material ample enough for all purposes.

According to advices from Hayti to May 18, the

Haytien dollar had depreciated to such an extent that only two cents in specie could be got for one paper dollar. The cause is Salnave's reverses.

A number of prominent democrats in Alba Governor Seymour among them, are seriously con-sidering the availability of Chief Justice Chase as a nocratic candidate for the Presidency.

Two British gunboats are to patrol the river in the neighborhood of Kingston and Prescott, Canada, erous officers of the Canadian militia are resign ing, ostensibly on account of portions of the new has declined to accept their resignations, however, on the ground that when the country is threatened with danger is no time to resign.

In the Methodist General Conference at Chicago vesterday the majority report on lay representation

In the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at Albany yesterday the first article of the Basis of Union was embly at Harrisburg the whole basis has been adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Visible Admixture bill passed some time ag by the Ohio Legislature to prevent any one voting who had a certain amount of negro blood in his Supreme Court of that State.

A bloodless duel was fought yesterday near Rich-

nond, Va., between two army officers.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention met in

St. Louis yesterday and elected delegates to the New York Convention, a majority of whom are known to be in favor of Pendleton. Senator Grimes is excursioning in the neighbor-

Samuel M. Andrews, a highly respectable citizen of Kingston, Mass., and a Baptist deacon, has been

arrested for the alleged murder of Cornelius Holmes recently reported. A town in Nevada called Reno is one month old

and contains 500 inhabitants. The bill to abolish corporeal punishment in all the public schools of Massachusetts was rejected by the State Senate yesterday by a vote of 16 to 9. Six white citizens were arrested in Hamburg, S

C., on Thursday, for refusing to allow negroes the use of a church for a political meeting.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbus Ga., have been removed from office by General

Brown, the Canaan child murderer, who is to b hanged to-day, it is said, will read a written state-ment of his connection with the murder from the

The Republican Split-A Fine Opening for

At a caucus of the republican Senators at Washington on Thursday morning last, called for the purpose of selecting a Secretary of the Senate in the place of Mr. Forney, whose resignation is before the body, a hint was given to the republican members present who voted for Andrew Johnson's acquittal which admits of but one interpretation. A large number of the impeachers refused to proceed to the business of the caucus while any of the recreant seven were present, and so an adjournment to Monday next was moved and carried In other words, the thirty-five republican Senators who voted "guilty" on the House indictment against Johnson refuse to recognize as members of the republican church the seven republicans who voted "not guilty." These seven men, therefore, may consider themselves excommunicated, turned adrift,

With all the world before them where to choose Here, then, is the just provocation and the opportunity for a new political movement which may command the balance of power in the Presidential election. Chief Justice Chase is in the same category as the seven proscribed Senators. He, indeed, is regarded as the particular marplot who, by his rulings and his example, broke the republican column in the Senate and saved Andrew Johnson from a swift expulsion. Mr. Chase, therefore, is the champion around whom the conservative republicans ought to rally. As a third party in this campaign their labors would not amount to much; but looking to a practical and powerful co-operation with the democracy, no wiser step can be taken than the nomination of the Chief Justice in advance of the democratic convention as the conservative republican candidate. To this end President Johnson is now in a position to put this idea not only into practical operation, but to bring round the democracy to a harmonious fusion with the Chase republicans upon a common ticket and platform in the common cause against radicalism.

This is the only rational course left to Mr. Johnson. Whatever may have been the aspirations dictating and shaping his fearful conflict with Congress, it is apparent that as a candidate for the Presidency circumstances have ruled him out of this canvass. But he may still wield a decisive influence against the radicals in giving shape to the opposition programme and cohesion and confidence to the opposition forces. In this view he should begin his active measures with a reconstruction of his Cabinet. Mr. Seward in the State Department has fulfilled his mission. He has "done the State some service," but he stands to-day as in an eddy unmoved by the great current of passing events. The mission to England would be a fitting recognition of his usefulness and a compliment to her Majesty's ernment in this city a new start.

gested settlement of those Alabama Jaims. This arrangement, with a satisfactory successor to Mr. Seward in the State Department being perfected, the only remaining Cabinet difficulty of any moment would be a successor to Mr. McCulloch, of the Treasury. Senater Fessenden, however, would fill this gap, and if appointed we think the radicals of the Senate would find it expedient to confirm him. The War Department, occupied by General Schofield, would answer all purposes for the present, and for each of the remaining departments a conservative republican or war mocrat may be readily found who separately and collectively will give to the Cabinet and the administration the new departure we have

This done, Mr. Johnson, through the mediu of a national conservative convention, or without it, may bring about such a gathering of the anti-radical elements in favor of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency and General Dix, a Union soldier and a war democrat, for the Vice Presidency, as will convince the national lemocracy that this is their ticket-a ticket with which, on a broad and liberal platform embracing the living ideas of the day and casting out the dead issues of the past, even General Grant, as a radical, may be beaten. Surely, if anything on the opposition side can completely neutralize those popular words of "unconditional surrender." as embodying the war policy of General Grant, it is that stirring order of General Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury under the impotent Buchanan, to a New Orleans subordinate :- "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot." It may be said that Chase and Dix would be a good ticket for the republicans. So it would be; but in the present situation of things it will be an excellent ticket for the opposition. What are the exact lines which will divide the two parties in this Presidential campaign we do not know. No man can tell. The Chicago platform declares the principles of the republicans, but the opposition are still adrift. We may yet see the two parties, as in 1852, on the same platform substantially, and, as in 1852, we may see the party in power cast out in 1868 from a want of popular confidence in its radical leaders, notwithstanding

its conservative professions. We submit, then, that as Mr. Johnson can now have no purpose or ambition looking beyond the defeat of the radicals in this Presidential contest, and that inasmuch as their defeat will involve an endorsement by the people of his administration, he should begin, without further delay, to labor in the line we have suggested. Satisfied, too, that Chase and Dix are the ticket for an effective fusion of all the anti-radical elements, we believe that with even a little practical start from the administration it will be strong enough by the 4th of July to run the gauntlet of Tammany Hall.

Wooley and That Twenty Thousand.

The Honorable Robespierre Butler is keeping in durance more or less vile a certain Mr. Wooley, because this person will not tell what was done with some thousands of dollars that came into his possession not quite legitimately. As if Butler needed to be told anything of that sort! As if he did not know all that can be known under that head and could not from his own experience supply information to others as to what a man in such a case does with such money! Somebody has written a history of Butler in New Orleans. We are not aware that any one ever read it or that it is known what it contains; but if it is written as history ought to be we have no doubt that Butler can find by the most casual reference to its pages all the possible ways that are money that they may be called upon to account for. He can never learn so much from Wooley. It appears from what Butler's investigation has already brought to light that twenty thousand dollars were collected to buy the United States Senate. This is rather a small price, especially when we remember that it required Jake Thompson's promise for twenty-five thousand to buy the cheapest peace democrat ever put up for sale. Now it was no doubt the meanness of the figure that suggested to Butler the remarkable fact that the Senate was not bought-that the money did not go that way, and thus stimulated his curiosity to find out where it did go. He has an unquenchable curiosity in regard to the whereabouts of money that seems not to have any particular owner. Hence his present energy and the incarceration of Wooley. All that Butler wants to know is, what have they done with the funds? They have collected it from certain gulls under pretence of helping the President. It has been traced to Wooley, and where is it now? Butler sees that there is stealing on hand and feels uneasy while he is not in. Let Wooley take the hint from this. What Butler wants is the money. Give him that or only give him a hint where it is and let all the interested parties seem not to see him for a few minutes, and Wooley may go free at

Widening Broadway-The Biggest Job Yet. It is proposed to widen Broadway, from Union square to Fifty-ninth street, in the interest, no doubt, of two distinct classes of persons-first, the railroad projectors; second, the promiscuous plunderers in the Common Council. All these projects for street widening begin with men who want to make room for railroads, and whose bills appear in the Legislature very shortly after the widening is begun. Beginning thus they are readily snapped up and carried through by the Councilmen, who see contracts and the dispensing of sums of money so large that stealing is easy. All the property owners are opposed to the change, which is a matter not surprising, as property is always opposed to change, and property owners frequently fail to see their own interests. It is matter of regret that Broadway is not wider in that very stretch, but it is extremely doubtful whether the im provement will be worth the immense figure that our Common Council will make it cost. They who urge the widening say it will cost three millions; they who oppose it say fourteen millions; and these latter are of course nearest right. No doubt this project will go through, and we cannot say that we are sorry. It is, perhaps, not the last ounce, but it brings us nearer to that final weight that is to break the back of popular patience, and so give gov-

ness affil to of the prisoner was offered in evidence, government which might facilitate the ang. | Official Recognition of Mr. Burlingame by the Russian Government.

> will be seen by our report of matters relative to the Chinese Embassy, in another part of the paper, that the Russian minister Baron Stoeckel, called on Mr. Burlingame yesterday, and, after complimenting him cordially on his appointment to the high position of representative of the Chinese government, stated that the Russian government hailed his mission as an evidence of progress, and said, further, that Prince Gortschakoff had specially directed him, Baron Stoeckel, to assure Mr. Burlingame that upon his arrival at St. Petersburg he will meet a most cordial reception, not only in his official capacity as the representative of China, but also as an American citizen. Mr. Burlingame made an appropriate reply, in which he noticed particularly the fact that this was the first official recognition of his mission, for though there is no doubt of it receiving the warmest reception at Washington he has not yet had the opportunity of presenting himself to our own government.

> The action of the Russian government in so promptly and cordially recognizing Mr. Burlingame is highly important, especially when we consider that Prince Gortschakoff says he will meet a most cordial reception at St. Petersburg because he is an American citizen as well as the Minister for China. Russia thus shows her friendship to the United States, as she always has shown it, at the same time that she favors in anticipation the mission of Mr. Burlingame to her own court. There is no jealousy of American influence or fear that any exclusive advantages will be sought by or given to this country. The Russian government is aware, evidently, that the co-operative policy inaugurated by Mr. Burlingame in China, and warmly sustained by the late Sir Frederick Bruce when Minister in that country, as well as by its own representative, is of the broadest and most liberal character and places all nations on the same footing with the Chinese government. This initiatory step of Russia with regard to the Chinese Embassy, in connection with the cordial reception it will meet with at Washington, will have the best effect in Europe. England has already intimated her approval of the mission, and there is no doubt the admirable co-operative policy which Sir Frederick Bruce aided so much in its inception will be carried out by the British government. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that all the Powers of Europe will act in the same manner, and hail the mission as one of progress and peace. The force policy towards China, or, as it has been graphically called, the throat policy, is at an end, and that great and populous empire is about to be brought into the family of nations on the most peaceful and intimate terms. The reception the Embassy has received and will receive will be very gratifying to the government at Pekin and cannot fail to have the happiest results. We can hardly realize yet the importance of this mission or the consequences to flow from it. It is the beginning of an era of good feeling between the oldest and most populous empire on the globe and the nations of the Western World, and foreshadows a grand and glorious

future. General Grant and the Methodist Church. The news has gone abroad, through a Philadelphia letter to a Cincinnati journal, that on Sunday last, in the City of Brotherly Love. "Grant, Grow and Curtin occupied the General's pew in our fashionable up town Methodist church to the perfect astonishment of everybody;" that as the fact of the General's presence was whispered round there was a good deal of rising among the audience to get a glimpse of "the little man of destiny;" that when the salvers were passed round for the taken by thrifty sharpers in disposing of usual collection "Grant was not to be passed any more than on the road," and that he insisted on paying his entrance fee by dropping a greenback into the plate, and that after the sermon the following splendid, broad-gauge ideas were drawn from the General:-

"Why do you like the Methodists, General?" finally asked Curtin. asked Curtin.

"Because their religion is one of hard knocks. They take hold of a man and never let him drop until they have either converted him or scared him so he will say his prayers some time in his life, and thus be saved," said Grant with a smile. "Then, too, it is an American religion. We Methodists are entirely democratic, yet no Charch appreciates the value of union, federalization or centralization in government more than the Methodists. I wish that our national government had the liberty and the strength that it ought to have from a proper exercise of these principles."

There is a volume of deep philosophy in these few words, and one of the best stump speeches, off-hand, that was ever made. Grant likes the Methodists because they fight the enemy exactly in his style-in giving him hard knocks all the time and in never letting him up till he surrenders. And then he likes them because their system embodies the elements of democracy, liberty, union and strength. It is evident from the facts recited and from the General's remarks that, though not a regular praying Methodist, he is a paying member, and has drawn his sound philosophy of government from the discipline of this powerful American Church. With Grant a Methodist, backed by the Methodists, he can, perhaps, only e beaten by Chief Justice Chase, another

Steamboat and Railroad Opposition.

The riva lry with lines of steamboats running from this city to connect with Boston and inermediate places by the way of Long Island Sound, and between them and the railroads, has become intense. This has had the good effect to the public of reducing fares to a very low rate; to a rate, in fact, that does not pay. On the railroads there is no reduction. On one of the steamboat lines the fare is only a dollar; on two others a dollar and a half and two dollars. This, as regards the pockets of the people, is the bright side of the picture; but in this desperate race for speed with low rates shall we not soon hear of a terrible explosion or some other great disaster? We hope not, but would warn the companies not to let their cupidity and rivalry cause them to lose sight of the mass of human beings under their care. While we are on this subject of travel we would ask why it takes twelve hours to go to Washington by railroad when it only takes eight hours to go the same distance to Boston, and why the fare is two dollars and a half more to Washington than on the Boston Railroad. We have the answer probably in the competition of the railroad and steamboat lines. Well, cannot the government do something to break down the monopoly of the Washington route and to protect the public from extortion as well as to is taken in regard to it.

shorten the time? The cost and time and convenience of travelling to and from Washington are 'a standing disgrace, and Congress ought to authorize a direct railroad for mail ourposes and the welfare of the public between the capital and the metropolis of the country.

The New Dominion Open at Both Ends

tical condition, exceedingly shaky even at this early date, while its social structure ap-

pears to be weakening and diluting every day,

The new Dominion of Canada is, in its poli-

coming, in fact, what the venerable author of "Sam Slick" termed "leaky" all round, people running into it at a great many points, and, almost immediately after arrival, running out of it at places of egress multiplied vastly fer convenience sake. Nova Scotia is in actual secession from the Confederation, and a number of leading Nova Scotians are just now in England caucusing with John Bright, Gladstone, Disraeli, Cardinal Cullen, any other public personage who will seem to have sufficient influence and enough of charity to exert himself in an attempt to free them from the financial and legislative injustices which they assert have been perpetrated on them by the cunning strategy of the Canadian leaders in binding them to the burdens of a governmental union calculated merely for the advantage of the Canadians. "Assisted" emigrants—persons aided to expatriation by the English government-arrive in the territory of the Dominion in large numbers weekly, but about as soon as they have had time to recuperate and "wash up" after the voyage do they begin to think of a run across the border into the United States; so that we receive annually and in thousands the best of an emigrant material selected with much official care in Great Britain and shipped

at considerable cost to the colony. The government of the Dominion has just issued a call to the remaining population demanding a grand rally at arms in defence of the Cross of St. George in Ottawa. No sooner, however, is the executive notice circulated than some hundreds—a regiment—of stalwart Canadians discover that Pope Pius the Ninth has got into some new scrape, and is in immediate danger either of his life or disendowment; so they "shoulder arms" and march "straight off" for Rome, leaving their country at one end just as the funny Fenians threaten to dance and picnic over Lake Erie and Buffalo creek and enter it at another. The Zouaves of the Dominion are, no doubt, brave fellows enough, but we must say that we would rate their personal courage a little higher still had they remained at home to meet the Fenians instead of volunteering to fight the fevers of the Pontine marshes when filled with maccaroni and sour wine. Queen Victoria's "shilling" goes as far as its equivalent in "Peter's pence" any day; and even if the Fenians did kill a few of them they would be immortalized in the London Gazette-a consummation which all British military writers, "Bull Run" Russell included. estimate as equivalent to the Papal blessing

at any time. The Fenian General O'Neil continues his new and extraordinary system of tactics on the safe side of the Niagara river. He seems determined to conquer Canada according to the ancient Irish maxim, that "you may as well kill a man as frighten the life out of him." Looking to this latter result, we presume, the General has ordered a grand picnic, with Irish music and novel dances, near Buffalo, and the exuberance of his men in these pursuits seems to have already frightened the Canadians to a very great degree. Indeed, it is likely that the Pope will send a special blessing to O'Neil for the part he has taken in giving this last, Canadian regiment to the Minister at War in Rome. If the Fenians intend to subdue the Dominion by dancing, singing and military rades on the United States banks of the lakes, we suppose there is no law to prevent them doing so, and General O'Neil will certainly obtain plenty of Irish to "fight it out on that line" during the year, always provided that he promises to grant extensive furloughs just before the Presidential election in No-

Mr. Seward and the Alabama Claims.

Mr. Seward's record in the government through our great war and the years of difficulty that have followed it will always distinguish him in the history of the period as one of its great men. His services in a position requiring the highest ability and often also the most delicate tact have contributed largely toward the general good result, and his contem poraries can perhaps scarcely estimate how much that sanguine faith in the national success that has been conspicuously ridiculed as one of his shortcomings tended to discourage our foes and buoy up the common spirit of the people. Rome once saw the propriety of officially recognizing such service and marked with honor a man whose only distinction was that he "never despaired of the republic." Mr. Seward's services have been such that his foibles and failures are lost in the comparison and will not dim the brilliancy of his history His retirement from the Cabinet is doubtles an event of immediate possibility, since it is almost a political necessity that there should be an entire change about the President; but Mr. Seward should not retire from public life He should succeed Mr. Adams as Minister to England. By such an appointment her Majesty's Ministers will find themselves face to face with the man who has all through been our peculiar advocate and champion on the one question that is open between this country and England-the Alabama claims. Mr. Seward has discussed this question in his despatches with several successive English governments; let him now be sent to discuss it face to face with a government that is disposed to settle it.

MEXICO.-In the HEBALD of yesterday we published a couple of letters from our special correspondent at Mazatlan, in which he sets forth with admirable clearness the actual condition of Mexico. The actual condition of Mexico has been more or less the same any time these last twenty or thirty years. The only breaks of any consequence which have taken place in the monotonous chain of events have been the deposition of presidents or the execution of emperors. We have lost all hope of Mexico. They seem as incapable of gratitude as of self-government. This reminds us of the maltreatment of American citizens which took place recently at Monterey. What has Mr. Seward done in this matter? Congress ought not to adjourn until some decisive step

Reform to Turkey. issue of yesterday we published a letter from the pen of our special correspondent at Constantinople. The letter was full of inte-resting details and rich with the reflections of a

veteran observer. That which is most interesting to the world generally and to the American public in particular is the proof which the letter furnishes of the fact that Turkey has entered upon a new and reforming era. It is now long since we began in the pages of the HERALD to show that if Turkey would only conform her institutions as nearly as possible to the popular models of the age she might succeed not only in disagn ing her enemies, but in securing for herself new and hopeful lease of life. It was our belief that the visit paid by the Sultan to Western Europe—a visit which was in itself an innovation upon the ancient policy of the Osmani could not fail to prove the fruitful cause of many useful reforms. The result, which has been somewhat slow in revealing itself, justifies our warmest expectations. The Sultan has at length entered with a fair amount of bravery on a genuinely reforming policy.

From our correspondent we have learned

that the affairs of the empire are to be managed

no longer by the imperial mind alone or by the imperial mind aided by a confidential minister, but by a council of state judiciously selected. A parliament with a lower and upper house is all that is required to entitle Turkey to a place among the constitutional monarchies of the world. The city of Constantinople itself is about to become a municipality in the modern sense of the word, and to be governed after the manner of London, Paris or New York. It is not impossible that when the arrangements are completed they will be found a little more complete and effective than in any of the above named cities. It is stated also that it is the intention of the Sultan to alter the imperial succession law. It is well known that the law which has hitherto ruled at Constantinople and throughout the East generally, and which is prescribed by the Koran, gives the throne not to the nearest of kin, but to the oldest male head of the family. This system, as is known by every one who has formed any acquaintance by reading or by actual observation with the East, has been ruinous and obstructive in the extreme. It has given selfishness a shape and form which it has nowhere else in the world. Each successive ruler, knowing that place and power will pass from his own family at his death to the family of some hungry relative-cousin or uncle or brother-feels that it is his chief duty to enrich himself while he lives and while the opportunity lasts. The patriarchal system, as it has long been known in the East, is a system of continuous pillage. Progress in the true sense is incompatible with such a system. The ruler for the time being is debarred from having any true sympathy with or fatherly care of his people. The evils of the system have so been felt that both the Shah of Persia and the Viceroy of Egypt have been encouraged, even in spite of the Koran, to alter the mode of succession and to conform it to the European or Western model. The Sultan, it appears, has resolved on a similar course, and we have little doubt that he will be successful. Our correspondent mentions one circumstance which shows how completely old barriers are breaking down in the highest Mohammedan circles. The Sheik-ul-Islam, or chief of the Mussulman religion and the constant spiritual adviser of his Majesty the Sultan, has been rather unceremoniously dismissed. The prevailing opinion at Constantinople is that he had begun to be felt to be an obstruction in the way of the Sultan's reform plans. All these thir indicate the current which has set in; and it is reasonable to presume that Turkey will at no distant day take her place among the hope ful and progressive nations of modern times. Much yet remains to be done, much especially in the way of securing absolute equality in matters of religion; but progress is visible already even in this direction. The Turkish Minister at Washington is a proof of this, and he is only one of many. We hail all these hopeful signs. Reform is Turkey's only chance of salvation. Let her go on; let the steam engine, the electric telegraph, the railroad and other modern appliances be more largely patronized, and all will be well; but let her palt, and the tide will roll over and pass her and her opportunity will be lost forever. THE PRESIDENCY.—There is a split in the

ranks of the republican party that nothing can heal. Rampant radicals refuse such association with the anti-impeachment Senators as admits that these latter are in the party. Re publicanism, therefore, commits suicide; for the words of Mr. Henderson in the Senate are true:-"The party that requires its adherents to perjure themselves must crumble to pieces. In its course against these Senators the party fixes not their "doom," but its own. So much the better for the country. This makes a great field for the opposition. If the democrate are wise enough to nominate a man the conservative republicans can join them on they will win. That man is Chase. With him they should put such a stanch old soldier and democrat as General Dix. Chase and Dix is a ticket that would carry the country with tremendous sweep. "If any man dares to hank down the American flag shoot him on the spot." That should be the first plank in the platfo

THE CALLICOTT CASE. - There is a great deal of mawkish sentiment exhibited about Calli cott's conviction, and great efforts will be made, we understand, to get his deserved punish ment remitted or lessened. If some poor starving wretch were convicted for stealing no one would feel sympathy for him; but a good looking, well dressed rogue, who had no induce ment to commit crime beyond his own evil propensities, must be excused and forgiven. It is ime this demoralized public sentiment among certain classes should be checked and that ustice should be meted out to rich and poor alike.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is a record of the temperature for the meter at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HEBALD

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While a large flaggin was being hoisted on board the sloop Boylar at the foot of Seventeenth street, North river day morning, the hoisting tackle gave way fing fell on the captain of the sloop. Thomas injuring him so severely that he died shorts wards.